ASHLAND

TIDIMCS.

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS, AND DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

VOL. II.--NO. 17.

ASHLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM.

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

- ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY --BY-

O. C. APPLEGATE & CO.

OFFICE-On Main Street, (in rear Dr. Chitwood's Drug Store.)

Terms of Subscription :

One copy one year	2.50
" " six months	1.50
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Farm Life.

Saw ye the farmer at his plow, As ye were riding by ? Or we wired 'neath the noon lay toil, When summer suns were h gh ? And thought you that his lot was hard, And did you thank your God That you and yours were not condemned Thus like a rlave to plod ?

Come, see him at his harvest home, When garden, field and tree Conspire with flowing store to fill His barn and granary; His beau iful children gaily sport Amid the new-mown hay; Or proudly aid with vigorous arm His tasks as bes; they may.

The Harvest-Giver is his friend, The Maker of the soil. And earth, the mother, gives them bread, And cheers their putient toil; Come join them round their winter hearth, The heart-felt pleasure see-And you can better julge how blest The farmer's life may be. -MRS SIGOURNEY.

that comes to maturity in about twenty ing of Oregon. and will be much below years, attest the variety, richness, and it in five years, when cultivation will productiveness of the soil. The fact be more general and complete in Orethat fruit-trees will grow from six to gon.

eight feet the first year, bear fruit the The soil of the Mississippi valley is second and third years, and would soon gradually wasting, the soil of Oregon kill themselves by overbearing, if not is constantly improving; and, as scienwell cultivated, establishes the richness | tific farming takes the place of much of and productiveness of the soil. Wher- the present careless cultivation, it will ever fruit-trees are planted, in the low- improve a great deal more. The soil est valley in the foothills or in the of the foothills of Oregon, and highest mountain, below the snow hills five handred feet above the ranges, they will grow and bear fruit, level of the sea, and some as high as according to the cultivation bestowed five thousand feet is more productive upon them. Some of the finest or- than the average valleys of the Missischards in Eastern Oregon were planted sippi. The soil and climate of Oregon on what was considered at the time a are pledges and guarantees that it sand bed -- a waste of time and means will be, in the language of the Hon. by many-but irrigation in some cases, W. H. Seward, "the future granary of and none in others, and good cultiva- the Pacific coast." tion, turned them into fruitfal and There is scarcely a grain, fruit, vegeprofitable gardens. table, grass, tree, plant or flower that The extraordinary conservative char- grows in the United States or in Eu acter of the soil is seen in this impor- rope but some portions of the soil of tant fact, that land that has been crop. Oregon will raise to perfection with ped with wheat, cats and barley, from fair cultivation. There is no kind 10 fifteen to thirty years consecutively, is farm productions, in the shape of flocks almost as productive to-day as it was and herds, horses and hogs, beef and when first plowed, without a particle of mutton, hams and bacon, milk, butter manure, and very indifferent plowing. and cheese, that the soil of Oregon is In hundreds of cases two and three not adapted to raise and produce equal "volucteer" crons of wheat, oats and to the most favored soil of any in the barley have been taken off the same world, both in quantity and quality. land with one plowing and sowing, and All that Oregon wants is that the in a few instances as many as five of leading facts of her rich and producthese "volunteer" crops have been tive soil be well known to the ontside reaped from one plowing and sowing, world, so as to attract a large reinforceand the yield in such cases has average ment of industrious and enterprising The general character of the soil in | ed twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, farmers from all sections of the Union. and oats and barley in the same propor- and from all parts of Europe, to cultitions. These . "volunteer" crops are vate her rich soil, reap her bountiful generally seen where the farm is too harvests, and er joy the abundant relarge for the owner, and he cannot, or | wards of their labor. will not, employ sufficient help to cul- Let it not be supposed for a moment will you?" and jammed the cocked tivate all bis land that should be culti- that, because the soil of Oregon is vavated and some of the farm is left to ried, rich and productive, and apparspurs, is usually composed of rich gray take care of itself. The product of ently inexhaustible, it is therefore a such land is called, by way of distinc- matter of little importance whether the tion, "volunteer" crops, and comes land is merely scratched, and tickled, from the fullen seed of previous sea- or plowed seasonably, carefully and sons, and matures without plowing, deep-whether the land should be eversowing or any cultivation whatever. No lastingly cropped, year after year, with further evidence is needed to establish wheat, or oats, or burley, getting no that the soil of Oregon is rich, produc- rest, receiving no manure and burning tive, and almost inexhaustible, beyond the straw, or whether a proper rotation of crops, reasonable rest and a fair any State or country hitherto known. The richness of the soil of Oregon quantity of manare should not be will be more obvious by comparing its adopted. Land, however rich and proaverage production of wheat with other | ductive, without change of crops, get-States. The lowest average yield of ting no rest, no manure, and imperfectwheat in Oregon, with very poor farm- ly cultivated, will in time come to safe, and beg for mercy, until at last, ing, is twenty bushels to the acre; what grief. It will hold good of land as of is called good farming produces an all animal life, that overworking and average of thirty bushels to the acre; underleeding will bring about, sooner while the average can be raised by or later, premature decay. scientific cultivation to sixty bushels to On the other hand, po soil in the acre, and this is accomplished by the world can be more easily or cheapmany farmers in almost every county | ly cultivated than the soil of Oregon, in the State. In the States comprising and none where climate, rain and sunthe Mississippi valley, some of them shine combine to make production so yield an average of ten bushels, and sure, large and profitable. others eleven and twelve bushels, and, The winter rains, the carly spring, in rare cases, fifteen and twenty bush- the warm summer, the delightful anels to the acre, so that the minimum tumn, and the cool nights, in connecaverage is about twelve bushels to the tion with the rich soil, enable the acre, and the maximum average does wheat and other cereals to gradually not exceed seventeen bushels; and fif- mature and ripen to the greatest perteen bashels would be a more correct fection .- Hugh Small in his Oregon pamstatement as the highest average yield

THE PLUNDERED TRAIN.

Chas. Miller, express messenger on for the telegraph office. The moon the train that was robbed east of Cheywas shining brightly, and as he started enne, gives the following statement: up the steps leading to the platform When the train had reached Big two masked men with revolvers in both Spring he had been asleep some fifteen hands, ordered him to halt and throw minutes, it being his usual custom to up his hands. One of the fellows had sleep between Julesburg and North a mask made of the lettered portion of Platte when not busy. He was awaka flour sack, and Patterson supposing ened by the private signal used by the affair was a cowboy's joke, laughed agents of the road at night, and which at the ludicrous mask and walked on. signal, as has heretofore been stated, One of the robbers said, "We'll show the agent, Barnhart, had been forced you that this is no laughing matter," to give at the door of the express car. at the same time snapping his pistol. Miller arose, looked out of the window The cartridge failed to explode; and as in the upper part of the door, saw the the muzzle was but a few inches from red light at the station and opened his Patterson's head, his escape was miracdoor a trifle. Barnhart had been taken ulous. away immediately after calling Mill-POOR WORK, WEY! er, but several of the gang stood beside the car, and as the door began The grandest introduction of mamoving open they seized it, threw it chinery, with the consequent subdivisback and sprang into the car, covering ion of labor, has broken up the old ap-Miller with their revolvers. They seprenticeship system; and the long cured his pistol, searched his person training of hand and brain which a for other weapons, and then broke seven-years' service with a few simple open his waysafe and took out some tools gave a boy-developing his per-\$400 in currency. The combination ceptive faculties, and sending him out through-safe was the next object of sointo the world quick-witted, self-relilicitude on their part. It is fastened to ant and experienced, with the capacity the ironwork of the express car, and to make himself familiar in a short the combination is known only to time with any new mode of workingthe agents at Ogden, Chevenne and is lost. A few weeks or a few months Omaha. This safe is directly under now suffice to learn the mysteries of the folding berth occupied by the mesrunning a lathe, a cutter, or a planer, of sengers. The robbers went directly to pegging a shoe, or of setting a page of it and one of them placing his revolver type. Upon the slightest disarrangeto Miller's head ordered him to open ment of tools, the workman stands idle the safe. When the revolver touched while another, devoted to that specialhis face Miller instinctively pushed it ty, is sent for to repair the damage. away, declaring that he could not open The accuteness to peceive what is needthe safe. The villain said: "You will. ed, and promptness to I recute, Awhich a varied experience gives, is wanting weapon against Miller's upper lip with in a large number of mechanics of the such force as to cut through the upper present time. lip and gum, tearing it open so that The rapid increase of wealth, especthe blood flowed freely. Then began ially in large cities, with the resulting a brutal scene. The robber repeatedly luxury of living, is continually calling jammed his weapon, which was kept at into being new branches of industry, full cock all the time, against Miller's until a point is reached where the artihead, cutting his scalp in a dozen or zan is almost lost in the artist. For more places and catting his ear. This obvious reasons, these higher grades abuse was accompanied by a volley of of mechanical skill receive the best the filthiest epithets with orders to pay; and there is a constant moveopen the safe. Miller was pushed to meat upward of the best workmen, the floor, and then jerked up and his leaving what may be called the rootbody bent over chairs, etc., till he was trades mainly in the hands of men inalmost dead. He was only able to proferior in ability and experience. It so test that he was unable to open the happens that these root-trades are those with which we come most freovercome by pain, he bagged the robquently in contact; hence one reason bers to kill him. Conductor Patterson for the cry of poor workmen. who was on the platform under guard. The frequent change of styles and heard Miller's cries and shouted to his fashions has also tended to encourage tormentor that Miller could not open a superficial workmanship. If a thing the safe. His guards hushed him up is expected to last for a short time only with threats, and he then told them all why expend much labor or pains on it? aboat the safe. His manner was con-If your house is to be torn down, and vincing, and one of the outside robbers rebuilt, when you have accumulated a went in and talked to Miller's tormentlittle more money, mastic will answer or a moment, when the latter released the purpose as well as stone; and a Miller and sent him to the engine. painted board fence may very well do where the engineer, fireman, Barnhart duty for additional story. and the reporter of the sleeping car. A great many unskilled workmen were under gaard. While Miller was have been introduced into the trades undergoing this ordeal the other robthrough the agency of strikes. To ifbers who had entered the express car, lustrate: An employer refuses to acwere breaking open boxes and searchcede to the demands of his men for an ing for valuables, but found none. increase of pay, and the men strike. After Miller was taken away they The employer's aim is to tide over a few weeks, by some means, until his men are forced to return. To do this. he will put to work any one who has the least idea of the labor required, and will feel in honor bound to employ him after the strike is over. On the other hand the strikers will open wide the doors of their unions, and receive every one who would interfere with the saccess of their movement. Thus the master and men would combine to lower the standard of workmanship. Both suffer from it, to say nothing of the whistle of the freight train was their customers; for the unskillful heard, the robbers passed the word men will probably be the most forealong to put the light out. The enmost in urging a new strike, as they gine fires were drenched with water, will be the first to succamb if the conand they ordered the engineer to emptest pro ve an obstinate one .- Hall's ty the water-tanks. He said he had Land Journal. 130 pounds of steam on and the engine would explode if the tanks were emp-At an Eastern Oregon wedding, the tied. As evidence of the utter malevobride in a playful mood kicked the groom's hat off without touching his lence of the leader of the gang it is head. All well enough if after a time proper to state that when he started away from the train after having her dexterity don't take a turn and treated everybody else with reasona- kick his head off without touching his ble courtesy, and bidding them a pleas- hat. ant farewell, he turned to Miller and, It's astonishing to one who reads an placing a revolver against his head, obituary, to reflect how much praise hissed: "You dirty -----, if I people will lavish upon a dead man thought you knew that combination I whom, in his life time, they might would blow your brains out." have "cheered and encouraged by one M. M. Patterson, the conductor, tenth part of it.

says that when the train stopped at Big Springs, he sprang off and started

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Ashland Lodge No. 189, I. O. G. T. Meets at the Hall of Heiman & Fountain every Friday evening at 8 o'clock P. M. Brothers and eisters in good stunding are cordially invited to attend. The Temple meets every first and third Wednesday in ouch month. JOHN S. EUBANKS, W. C. T.

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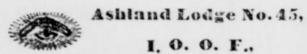
Ashland Lodge No. 23, but such lands are limited in extent, A. F. & A. M.,

Holds their stated communications Thursday evenings on or before the full moon. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

H. C. HILL, W. M.

C. B. WATSON, Sec'y.

Stal.



Hold their regular meeting every Saturday even ing at their hall in Ashland. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. J. D. FOUNTAIN, N. G.

I. O. MILLER, Rec. Sec'y.

Rebekah meetings on Tuesday evening, nearest e full of the moon each month. Mr.

J. A. APPLEGATE. Sttorney and Counselor-at-Law

THE SOIL OF OREGON.

The soil of Oregon is the basis of the wealth and prosperity of the State, and the guarantee for its future development, progress and greatness. The early and latter rains come with the

regularity of the rising sun. The genial sunshine, the delightful atmosphere of the spring, summer and fall months. and the mild and short winters, combine to make the soil of Oregon the richest, the most productive and the most certain of yielding abundant harvests of any State in the Union or any country in Europe.

the valleys is a dark loam and vegetable mold, with a clay subsoil. The seil of the bottom lands is generally composed of rich alluvial deposits of decomposed earth and vegetable mold and a clay bottom. The soil in the

The beaver-dam lands are made by the obstructions of beavers building their houses in creeks, filling up these creeks and the bottom lands on each side of them by the accumulation of earthy deposits, decayed vegetable mat ter and trees that have decomposed. have made them the richest soil known in the world. The accumulation of these deposits and the making of this soil is, no doubt, the work of centuries;

and confined, so far as known, to the Willamette Valley. There are plenty of beavers in the creeks of other val leys, but the currents are too strong to allow of any accumulation of deposits or obstructions.

The loam, vegetable mold, alluvial deposits and decomposed earth account for the richness and productiveness of the soil, and the clay subsoil explains why the soil retains its moisture, strength and non-wasting properties. So that though the valleys, bottomlands, foothills and lands highly elevated differ in some respects, they have all properties in common-immensely rich and productive, that yield in proportion as the hands of industry and skill cultivate them.

of wheat in the whole of the Mississip-The rich gray and red loam of the pi valley. lands of the foothills and mountains, In Oregon the soil is so rich and satisfactorily accounts for them promoldy that the average of thirty bushducing three tons of timothy hay to the els of wheat to the acre can be raised acre; clover two and three feet long, with half the labor that the average of that will cut two and three times in the seventeen bushels can in the Mississipseasons; orchards of choice fruits; pi valley. In addition to this, the cliwheat, from twenty-five to forty bushmate of Oregon is so mild that wheat els to the acre; vegetables of the best can be planted almost any month of the kinds, all the way from 50 to 500 feet year, while in the Mississippi valley above the level of the sea, and grazing the land is locked up for six months of pre-eminently adapted for sheep, catthe year with frost and snow. tle, horses and mules. In Oregon there is no insect, rust or The accumulation of earthy, vegeta- mildew of any kind to injure the wheat ble, and other decayed and decomposed crops; in the Mississippi valley the farmatter for centuries, caused by the mers live in a constant state of uncerworking of beavers in many of the old tainty with regard to their wheat crops creeks of the Willamette Valley, will from the ruinous effects of both rust readily account for the depth of this and mildew, and from the frost heavsoil-from fifteen to thirty feet-for the ing up the seed and leaving it bare, and richness of it-that will produce from the heavy rains following, washes a 900 to 1,200 bushels of onions, and from large portion of it away. The same 700 to 900 bushels of potatoes to the state of things exists in the New Engacre, and other vegetables in propor- land and Atlantic States to a large extion; timothy hay, six feet long, and tent, just as the tendency to drought in four tons to the acre; clover, four feet California renders the wheat crop in long, that will cut four times in the that State irregular and uncertain, season, and where the soil is not too which drought proved so very disasstrong, will yield 100 bushels of wheat | trons in some of its largest valleys during 1869-70-71. ts the acre. The numerous and magnificent for-The average wheat crops of Great ests in every section of the State, con- Britain, with all the appliances of taining almost every kind of timber of science and manure, do not equal the the best kinds, of immense size, and production of the good ordinary farm. not govern.

TOLMAN'S GRAVEL DIGGINGS .- GOVernor Chadwick and Superintendent found the boxes of specie, and one of Brandt have just returned from a visit them followed Miller and asked bim to the gravel mines on the middle fork what they contained. He said he supof Cow Creek, now being opened by posed from their weight that they con-Judge Tolman and others. They bring tained castings. They took an ax and a good report from there. Forty Chi- broke open one of the boxes, finding it namen, and as many white men as can full of gold eagles. They took it and be had, are employed on the ditch, the two others, the three containing which will be four and a half miles \$65,000, away. Meanwhile the others long. The company will have a head had been guarding the coaches, and of 178 feet with which to work. The when this gang left the express car ditch will be completed and the ma- they began robbing the passengers. chinery set ready for work within forty Miller remained at the engine. When days. Hydraulic pipe and a little giant for handling it have already been ordered from San Francisco. Dan Levens says he has purchased thousands of dollars worth of dust that has been taken from these diggings by the little creeks that run through them. The company is in fine spirits and expect to be able to declare large dividends before spring .- Statesman.

SALEM OREGON.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. LAKEVIEW LAKE COUNTY OREGON.

An electric belt for ladies, which is said to have a tranquilizing effect upon the nerves, is the latest invention. For steady comfort, however, it is not likely to supersede the old popular belt which is composed of a coat-sleeve with a young man's arm inside of it.

Conscience, in most souls, is like an English sovereign, it reigns but does